V. Capability Assessment

Integration of Plan with State Planning Efforts

New Hampshire Mitigation Strategy

The New Hampshire Hazard Mitigation Strategy establishes a comprehensive program to effectively and efficiently mobilize and coordinate the state's services and resources to make New Hampshire communities more resistant to the human and economic impacts of disasters. The strategy achieves this purpose through the development of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and the following strategies:

• Define the goals, objectives and priorities of the State of New Hampshire related to hazard mitigation;

• Identify state hazard mitigation initiatives, programs and projects prior to a disaster, as well as prioritizing their sequence of implementation;

• Improve the general public's awareness of the natural and human-caused hazards confronting the people, property, businesses and institutions within the State of State of New Hampshire;

• Develop and implement programs to promote hazard mitigation throughout the state;

• Increase the identification of mitigation opportunities and maximize the use of available sources of funding, through a local mitigation planning process,

• Facilitate coordination between the Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal, state, regional, local and private sector programs related to hazard mitigation; and

• Encourage public participation and involvement in the development, implementation and maintenance of local mitigation strategies.

Mission Statement

To protect the lives, property and environment of the people of New Hampshire from the threat or occurrence of emergencies resulting from any natural or man-made disaster, including but not limited to flood, fire, earthquake, windstorm, tsunami, technological incidents, drought, terrorism, epidemic, hurricanes and tornadoes. The preparation for and carrying out of all emergency functions shall be accomplished through the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Activities to meet this end include coordination, planning, training, drills, exercises, and financial assistance.

Role of the NH Bureau of Emergency Management

The NH Bureau of Emergency Management is responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the New Hampshire Hazard Mitigation Strategy, including the programs, tasks and responsibilities delineated herein. In so doing, the BEM will establish and maintain an interagency effort, utilizing a process of coordination and consultation with other federal, state, regional and local agencies and organizations as they implement their programs and responsibilities related to hazard mitigation and post disaster redevelopment. BEM solicits mitigation project initiatives with the Department of Transportation, Department of Environmental Services, Department of Resources and

Economic Development and the Officer of Energy and Planning. Where appropriate, the mitigation projects identified by these agencies are integrated into this Plan. In addition, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) coordinates with the Office of Energy & Planning and the National Flood Insurance Coordinator to identify problem hazard areas and integrate them into future state planning efforts. Through this inter-agency communication, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan is coordinated with other ongoing state planning efforts.

The State of New Hampshire and the Bureau of Emergency Management actively promote mitigation initiatives throughout the State. There is no specific line item in the state budget for mitigation; however, the State assures that match will be provided for the numerous federally funded grants identified on the following pages. The State Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and SHMO reviewed legislation, programs and funding sources within the State that promote hazard mitigation. In summary, there are many funding capabilities and policies that address Pre- and Post-Disaster initiatives, as well as other supplemental programs. These funding sources and policies are described in more detail below.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Policies and Funding Capabilities

1. Associated Legislation

- Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- NH Revised Statutes Annotated (RSA), 21-P:37, Emergency Management Powers Conferred, authorizes the establishment of a "comprehensive plan and program for the emergency management of this state, such plan and program to be integrated into and coordinated with the emergency management plans of the federal government and of other states to the greatest possible extent, and to coordinate the preparation of plans and programs for emergency management by the political subdivisions of this state and private agencies, such plans to be integrated into and coordinated with the emergency management plan and program of this state to the greatest possible extent."
- NH RSA 674:2 states that a Master Plan adopted under this statute may include a "natural hazards section which documents the physical characteristics, severity, frequency, and extent of any potential natural hazards to the community. It should identify those elements of the built environment at risk from natural hazards as well as extent of current and future vulnerability that may result from current zoning and development policies."
- NH RSA 9-A, State Development Plan which states "There shall be a comprehensive state development plan which establishes state policy on development related issues….[including] A natural hazards section which identifies actions to improve the ability of the state to minimize damages from future disasters that affect land and property subject to such disasters.

The Bureau of Emergency Management works closely with the Regional Planning Commissions and the Office of Energy and Planning to ensure that these state initiatives are carried out to the local communities and their local mitigation plan.

2. Development in Hazard Prone Areas

Currently the State implements State Executive Order 96-4, *an order for State agencies to comply with floodplain management requirements.* This Executive Order, signed by Governor Merrill in 1996 requires all State agencies to comply with the flood plain management requirements of all local communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program in which State-owned properties are located.

All other development requirements for hazard areas (i.e. floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, etc) are implemented at the local level through community Zoning Ordinances, Subdivision Regulations and Site Plan Regulations.

3. Emergency Management Planning Grant (EMPG)

The EMPG provides funding to develop, maintain and improve State and local emergency management capabilities and the key components of a comprehensive national emergency management system for all hazards. Through this grants program, FEMA provides states the flexibility to allocate funds according to risk and to address the most urgent state and local needs in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Working within the standard federal government grant administration process, EMPG provides the support that state and local governments need to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management: 1) Laws and Authorities; 2) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; 3) Hazard Management; 4) Resource Management; 5) Planning; 6) Direction, Control, and Coordination; 7) Communications and Warning; 8) Operations and Procedures; 9) Logistics and Facilities; 10) Training; 11) Exercises; 12) Public Education and Information; and 13) Finance and Administration.

4. Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) competitive grant program provides funds to State, Tribal, and local governments for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects primarily addressing natural hazards. Cost-Effective pre-disaster mitigation activities reduce risk to life and property from natural hazard events before a natural disaster strikes, thus reducing overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. Funds will be awarded on a competitive basis to successful Applicants for mitigation planning and project applications intended to make communities more resistant to the pacts of future natural disasters.

5. Mitigation Assistance Program

Beginning in Federal fiscal year (FY) 2000, MAP, DPIG and Project State Administrative funds were combined with other FEMA funding into the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG). Although the funding stream has changed, certain elements of the MAP still remain. Hazard Mitigation planning and implementation activities that reduce long-term hazard vulnerability and risk. Funding is provided pursuant to the Stafford Act.

Past MAP Funded Mitigation Initiatives:

- Support CEMPS, Hurricane Program and other initiatives of the Natural Hazards Program Office
- Support for Non-Commercial Service Announcements
- Support State and local officials with training and travel expenses

- Support the development of a NH Guide to Local Community Hazard Mitigation Planning and
- To bring training in community Hazard Mitigation Planning to members of the nine Regional Planning Commissions throughout the State
- Support a cooperative effort between NHBEM, NHDES-WRD and NH GRANIT, to digitize the State's Class B and Class C dams including digitization of the inundation pathways in a GIS format
- Support continued State and local Hazard Mitigation Planning and Projects

6. Comprehensive Emergency Management Planning for Schools (CEMPS)

CEMPS is an intensive two-day workshop, which brings together school, emergency management, fire and police personnel as well as members of the community, to discuss methods of preparing schools, school personnel and the community for any emergency. Instructors for the CEMPS workshops include representatives from the private sector as well as State and local government, and cover varied fields of expertise. By utilizing the strengths and knowledge of these individuals, the workshop is able to tailor itself to the needs of the participants.

CEMPS relies on the all-hazards approach to emergency management. All four phases of emergency management (i.e., Preparedness, Mitigation Response and Recovery) are included and discussed in detail. Emphasis is placed on the importance of including all four phases in school emergency planning procedures, which are based on the Incident Command System, are demonstrated through tabletop exercises that emphasize the team approach.

The multiple hazards faced by New Hampshire communities make it necessary to demonstrate actions and techniques that can be used for a variety of situations. For example, photographs of a New Hampshire school that was impacted by a tornado are shown, demonstrating how the 'Drop, Cover and Hold' drill, which can also be utilized for an earthquake or an intruder, would protect staff and students. Techniques such as placing tinted plastic sheeting over windows are discussed. This may mitigate the potential of shards of glass injuring students during a severe wind event, an application which also inhibits intruders from looking through windows.

The importance of communications and advanced warning are also emphasized. The NHP is in the early stages of a program to facilitate the placement of Weather Warning Radios into all Superintendent's offices throughout the State. This mitigation will work in conjunction with NHBEM efforts to improve the coverage area of weather warning. One of the basic understandings of the CEMPS program is that planning is a process not an event. With this in mind, follow-up is another important element of CEMPS. After the initial workshop, CEMPS personnel are available for a variety of activities. These have included two-hour staff development presentations, review of plans, resource distribution and acting as advisors during school planning meetings. (Courtesy of Gregg Champlin, NHP Officer at NHBEM)

7. Hurricane Tracking Chart Program

Started during the 1996 hurricane season, the NHP/NHBEM, in cooperation with WMUR TV-9, the State's largest television station, has been giving away hurricane-tracking charts. Utilizing the FEMA/ARC/NOAA chart, the NHP has added (with permission) BEM's and WMUR's logos. Announcements of the chart's availability coincide with weather broadcasts and serve to heighten public awareness of hurricanes, the State's risk from natural hazards and BEM's programs.

Response to this program has been wonderful, more than 10,000 responses in three seasons. The tracking chart serves as a leader to attract the public's attention. Informational materials on mitigation and preparedness are included in the packages to better inform the citizenry on steps they can take to reduce the impact from a damaging hurricane. (Courtesy of Gregg Champlin, NHP Officer at NHBEM)

8. Family Preparedness Presentations

The Bureau of Emergency Management has been conducting Family Preparedness Presentations for over six years. On average, between 35 and 45 presentations are conducted annually, each emphasizing the four phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery), vulnerability to all hazards as well as mitigation and preparedness actions that can be taken before, during and after an event. In order to emphasize the many hazards New Hampshire citizens are vulnerable to, New Hampshire specific photographs are used throughout the presentations (i.e. tornado, microburst and hurricane damage). Target audiences for these presentations are schools, civic groups and governmental organizations. Presentations are tailored to the various audiences.

9. State Building Code

The State of New Hampshire has a State Building which includes the International Building Code (IBC) 2000, the International Plumbing Code 2000, the International Mechanical Code 2000, the International Energy Conservation Code 2000, as published by the International Code Council, and the National Electric Code 1999.

The IBC 2000 building code specifies a new generation of natural hazards design provisions. These building standard improvements incorporate the new national seismic risk maps, soil classifications and design methodology. They supercede the current obsolete and unsafe Standard Building Code provisions and are backed up by a new earthquake engineering technology base.

10. Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) and the New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Management have spent the last two years designing and implementing the Emergency Alert System (EAS)which replaced the Emergency Broadcast System.

The EAS incorporated digital technology that allows emergency messages to be broadcast automatically (or manually) to a specific area. The Federal Communication Commission has promulgated rules and regulations for the operation of EAS. The digital system will work with both new and established technologies, including satellite,

broadcast, and cable systems, to make the disaster warning system more effective. The system emphasizes speed, reliability, and efficiency.

Because of the absence of a statewide commercial radio station, NHBEM and the New Hampshire State Police act as the Primary Warning Point in the state, both monitor WBZ radio for National Warning messages. Messages received from the National Weather Service are relayed to broadcast radio and television and other emergency messages may be originated at either site. Broadcasters are required to participate at the federal level, as mandated in the Cable Act of 1992, but participation at the state and local level is voluntary.

The major features (or goals) of EAS include:

- A digital system that allows broadcast, cable, satellite and other services to send and receive alerting information;
- Multiple monitoring sources for emergency alerts;
- Shorter alerting tones (eight second minimum);
- Automated and remote-control operations (including abilities to turn on specially-equipped radios and televisions);
- Weekly tests which are unobtrusive to viewers and listeners and monthly on-air tests;
- Capability to issue alerts in languages other than English;
- Provisions for hearing and visually impaired people; and
- Mandated protocol for sending messages.

The success of EAS will rely, too, on new equipment within the National Weather Service through its Specific Area Message Encoder (WRSAME). WRSAME is an encoding device that puts a special message at the beginning and end of selected messages broadcast over NOAA Weather Radio (NWR). The code specifies the type of message and area, by county, to which it applies. Users within listening range of the NWR signal with a matching decoding device can choose which site-specific hazardous weather alerts they will receive. WRSAME is currently connected to a limited number of NWR consoles, but will eventually be part of all NWR stations as consoles are upgraded. Radio stations, television outlets, and cable television providers can now receive and transmit appropriate NWS emergency messages automatically.

11. Non-Commercial Service Announcements

The NHBEM Public Information Officer has produced a number of Non-commercial Service Announcements (NCSA). These announcements, done in cooperation with the NH Association of Broadcasters, are carried by all New Hampshire radio stations at least three times daily and must be aired during peak travel times. NHBEM has produced NCSA's for most natural hazards.

NHBEM has an excellent on-going relationship with New Hampshire's news media, especially radio and television. This relationship operates in both formal and informal channels. The agency has a contract with the NH Association of Broadcasters to produce and broadcast announcements dealing with emergency management issues on all the State's radio stations. Announcements running this year have included information on family preparedness, school hazard drills, terrorism and hurricanes. These are paid spots,

not free public service announcements, and they are aired during peak listening hours. They are an effective means of alerting the public to emergency management issues.

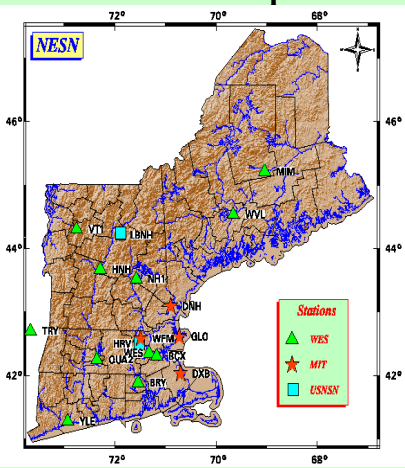
NHBEM has also participated in continuing education for radio and television reporters through the NHAB and the NH Associated Press Broadcasters Association, through their annual meetings and workshops.

There are also numerous informal contacts between the agency and reporters. The PIO and other agency personnel are frequently called on for interviews on talk shows and as part of news reports and features. The agency has a good reputation for providing prompt, accurate answers to media inquiries. In the past few months agency personnel have been interviewed on subjects including "year 2000" problems, earthquakes, terrorism, school preparedness and potassium iodide (used in mitigating the effects of radioactive iodine).

12. New England Seismic Network (NESN)

The New England Seismic Network **(**NESN) is cooperatively operated by the Weston Observatory of Boston College and the Earth Resources Laboratory of MIT with funding from the U.S. Geological Survey under the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. The purpose of the NESN is to monitor all earthquake activity in the vicinity of New England and to use the data from this seismic monitoring to better understand the seismic hazard of the region. Analysis of the earthquake data recorded by the NESN will help improve the understanding of the possible locations, magnitudes and probabilities of future strong and damaging earthquakes in our region, as well as enable accurate predictions of where, and how strong, damaging earthquake shaking can be expected. This information can, in turn, be used by public and private officials to take Earthquake Hazard Mitigation steps to minimize the damage from future earthquakes in the region.

New England Seismic Network Station Map



WES WESTON NESN Stations (operated by Weston Observatory, Boston College)
MIT NESN Stations (operated by the MIT Earth Resources Lab)
USNSN (United States National Seismic Network) Stations (operated by the USGS)

13. National Warning Alert System (NAWAS)

NHBEM serves as the NAWAS State Alternate Warning Point (SAWP) while New Hampshire State Police (NHSP) functions as the State Primary Warning Point (SPWP). NAWAS provides NHBEM and NHSP with a back up link to the National Warning Center (NWC), the Alternate National Warning Center (ANWC), and National Weather Service (NWS) offices in Gray, ME and Taunton, MA via protected landline circuits in the event of an emergency. In addition, NHBEM and NHSP can communicate via NAWAS with 18 sites (Berlin, Claremont, Concord, Conway, Durham, Franklin, Grafton County, Hanover, Keene, Lakes Region Dispatch Center, Manchester, Nashua, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rockingham County, NHSP Troop A, NHSP Troop F, and Mount Washington Observatory) within New Hampshire in the event of an emergency.

14. National Flood Insurance Program

The Bureau of Emergency Management in cooperation with the Office of Energy & Planning (OEP), administers and coordinates the State's role in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP is a grass roots approach to reducing structural damage from flooding. Communities adopt floodplain regulations into their local zoning ordinances. There are 192 out of 234 communities that have adopted the minimum standards of the National Flood Insurance Program which regulate development in the 100-year floodplain. The Model Floodplain Ordinance adopted by the 192 participating communities regulates development within the 100-year floodplain. The regulations mitigate flood damage by requiring new and substantially improved structures to be built or floodproofed to, or above the 100-year base flood elevation (BFE). OEP makes approximately 30 community visits a year to ensure that participating communities have the proper regulations as well as to educate the local officials as to their NFIP responsibilities. BEM, in coordination with the RPC provides for NFIP training of local officials that facilitate responsible use of the designated floodplain areas. This initiative is reflected in Goal X, Objective G of the State's Goals & Objectives in Chapter VII of this Plan. These community visits, and annual workshops and training for local officials, land surveyors, engineers, lenders and insurers play a vital role in ensuring that the primary goal of the NFIP is implemented that is, to reduce the loss of life and property due to flooding.

With respect to hazard mitigation, the NFIP Coordinator's goal is to reduce the loss of life and property damage due to flooding. The NFIP Coordinator works with the State Hazard Mitigation Team in identifying and approving HMGP and FMA grants.

15. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

New Hampshire has been a participant in the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA or FMAP) since 1996/97. In 1997, the State was awarded funds to assist communities in Flood Mitigation Planning and Projects. A prerequisite of accessing the project funds under FMAP is that a community have a FEMA approved Flood Mitigation Plan in place.

Planning and Project Grants have been awarded to over 12 New Hampshire communities.

ELIGIBLE FMA PROJECTS

- Elevation of NFIP insured residential structures
- Elevation and dry-proofing of NFIP insured non-residential structures
- Acquisition of NFIP insured structures and underlying real property
- Relocation of NFIP insured structures from acquired or restricted real property to sites not prone to flood hazards
- Demolition of NFIP insured structures on acquired or restricted real property
- Other activities that bring NFIP insured structures into compliance with statutorily authorized floodplain management requirements
- Beach nourishment activities that include planting native dune vegetation and/or the installation of sand fencing.
- Minor physical mitigation projects that do not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies and lessen the frequency of flooding or severity of flooding and decrease the predicted flood damages in localized flood problem areas.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program Funding				
Fiscal Year	**Planning Grant**	**Technical Assistance**	**Project Grant**	**Total Grant**
1996 / 97	$ 10,900	$ 10,860	$ 97,740	$ 119,500
1998	$ 11,000	$ 11,060	$ 99,540	$ 121,600
1999	$ 10,900	$ 11,160	$ 100,440	$ 122,500
2000	$ 11,000	$ 11,180	$ 100,620	$ 122,800
2001	$ 10,900	$ 11,150	$ 100,350	$ 122,400
2002	$ 11,000	$ 10,500	$ 100,000	$ 121,500
2003	$ 11,000	$ 10,500	$ 100,000	$ 121,500

16. Community Rating System (CRS)

Three communities currently participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Each one has a local hazard mitigation plan and is eligible to receive funding for flood mitigation projects.

17. Department of Environmental Services – Dam Safety Program

The Department of Environmental Service's (DES) Dam Bureau administers the state's Dam Safety Program. The primary focus of the program is to insure that all hazardous dams in the state are inspected at an interval appropriate to the severity of the hazards posed should failure occur. Further, those dams that pose a significant or high threat are required to have a current emergency action plan in place which defines the potential threats and proper responses should the dam develop a serious problem or be in a state of imminent failure. The results of these periodic inspections, which are carried out by state engineers familiar with dams, watershed hydrology and flood assessment, are issued to the dam owners so that maintenance and repair issues may be addressed to keep the dams in a safe operating condition.

DES regulates the construction of new dams, as well as the reconstruction of existing dam, to ensure that standard and sound engineering and construction practices are followed on any dam-related project. DES has developed administrative rules outlining the design standards, which become more stringent as the hazard posed by a failure of the dam increase, that each new or reconstructed dam must meet.

DES is also a dam owner, with approximately 110 structures spread out all over the state, and has the in-house capability to perform routine operations and lake level management, periodic maintenance and complete construction activities. All work is coordinated through a team of engineers, technicians and construction professionals. All of DES's compliment of dams serve specific needs and provide related benefits. Though nearly all are managed to promote recreational uses, most also enhance impoundment fisheries and support local wildlife. Several dams, most notably in the Baker (a tributary to the Pemigewasset River at Plymouth, NH) and Souhegan (a tributary of the Merrimack River at Merrimack, NH) River watersheds, were built for the specific purpose of flood control.

The Dam Bureau also maintains several real time lake/river level and meteorological stations, and cooperates with other federal, state, local and private entities on many more, to provide useful data to predict and manage conditions related to extreme weather and flood conditions. In addition, the Dam Bureau has an experienced team of construction professionals equipped with the necessary heavy machinery and tools to respond to dam-related incidents.

Post-Disaster Mitigation Policies and Funding Capabilities

1. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

This program, which has been active for ten years in the State, receives its funding pursuant to a Notice of Interest as is submitted by the Governor's Authorized Representative (or GAR, i.e. the Director of NHBEM) to the FEMA Regional Director within 60 days of the date of a Presidentially Declared Disaster. The amount of funding that may be awarded to the State/Grantee under the HMGP may not exceed 15% of (over and above) the overall funds as are awarded to the State pursuant to the Disaster In accordance with 44 CFR Subpart M. Section 106.404, within 15 days of the Disaster Declaration, an Inter-Agency Hazard Mitigation Team is convened consisting of members of various Federal, State, County, Local and Private Agencies with an interest in Disaster Recovery and Mitigation. From this meeting, an Inter-Agency Hazard Mitigation Team Report is produced which evaluates the event and stipulates the State's desired Mitigation initiatives (See Goals and Objectives following page 139 of this Plan Summary).

ELIGIBLE HMGP PROJECTS

- Structural hazard control or protection projects
- Construction activities that will result in protection from hazards
- Retrofitting of facilities
- Certain property acquisitions or relocations
- Development of State and local mitigation standards
- Development of comprehensive hazard mitigation programs with implementation as an essential component
- Development or improvement of warning systems

Upon the Governor's authorized Representative's receipt of the notice of an award of such funding by the FEMA Regional Director, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) publishes a Notice of Interest (NOI) to all NH communities, State Agencies and others announcing the availability of HMGP funding. The SHMO solicits applications for grants from these communities, State agencies and other qualifying applicants.

The NH Mitigation Grant Administrative Plan (2004) calls for the State Hazard Mitigation Team to review all HMGP applications. The Team is comprised of individuals from various State Agencies. This Plan, and the Inter-Agency Hazard Mitigation Team Reports, are utilized as guides by the State Hazard Mitigation Team in its review and prioritization of all applicant's proposed mitigation initiatives in accordance with 44 CFR Section 206.434 (i.e. with respect to eligibility criteria such as effectiveness, practicality, benefit/cost ratio, environmental soundness, the State's priorities etc.).

2. Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation

Hazard Mitigation, as per Section 406 of the Stafford Act is a funding source for cost-effective measures that would reduce or eliminate the threat of future damage to a facility damaged during the disaster. The measures must apply only to the damaged elements of a facility rather than to other, undamaged parts of the facility or to the entire system. For example, if flooding inundates a sanitary sewer and blocks the manholes with sediment, mitigation to prevent the blockage of the damaged manholes in a future event may be considered eligible. However, work to improve undamaged manholes using the same method would not be eligible, even though the manholes are part of the same system.

Section 406 mitigation measures are considered part of the total eligible cost of repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a facility. They are limited to measures of permanent work, and the applicant may not apply mitigation funding to alternate projects or improved projects if a new replacement facility is involved. Upgrades required to meet applicable codes and standards are not "mitigation measures" because such measures are part of eligible restoration work.

3. New Hampshire Mutual Aid for Public Works

The goal of New Hampshire Mutual Aid for Public Works is to facilitate quick response to public works emergencies by creating a intercommunity cooperative. The program creates a network of communities that will assist one another during emergency situations. This is done through the creation of partnering agreements and fashioning a protocol for requesting and receiving mutual aid. The program provides for the compilation of a list of resources available from participating communities. The resources list is a time saver because it enables participants to contact communities directly that may have the resources required to assist with emergencies at hand.

The Mutual Aid Program for Public Works has a board consisting of nine people with four ex-officio members. Membership includes: 4 members of the New Hampshire Road Agents Association, 2 members of the New Hampshire Public Works and Municipal Engineers, 1 member of the New Hampshire Municipal Management Association, 1 member of the New Hampshire Association of Fire Chiefs, and 1 member of the New Hampshire Association of Chiefs of Police. The ex-officio members include: the Commissioner of the New Hampshire Department of Transportation, or designee, the Director of the New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Management, or designee, the Director of the University of New Hampshire Technology Transfer Center, or designee, and the Executive Director of the New Hampshire Municipal Association, or designee. The New Hampshire Technology Transfer Center is responsible for the training aspect of the program. The Center has the resources of two full-time staff members along with two part-time people. It is situated at the University of NH and has access to the resources of the University of New Hampshire. The program also has the full support of the New Hampshire Road Agents Association, the State Bureau of Emergency Management along with the New Hampshire Municipal Association which is fiscally responsible for the program.

4. Disaster Relief Funding (DRF)

From this appropriation, supplementary assistance is provided to individuals and State and local governments in the event of a presidentially declared emergency or major

disaster. In August of 1999, additional funding through DRF was made available to the State pursuant to DR-1199-NH that was expended for a variety of statewide Hazard Mitigation initiatives including:

- Statewide local fleet of emergency power generators
- Essential Facilities Survey/Assessment by UNH
- High Elevation Precipitation Modeling/Flood Forecasting
- Wildland Fire Suppression initiatives/debris related
- River Corridor Stewardship
- Hazard Mitigation Planning initiative with the Regional Planning Commissions
- Communications Enhancements initiatives

FEMA Administered Disaster Relief Initiative Grant
Unmet Needs Disaster Relief Funding Summary

Declaration Date	FEMA #	Total Grant	Status
January 15, 1998	DR-1199-NH	$ 3,937,000	Closed

5. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

These Federal funds are provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and are administered by the CDBG Program of the New Hampshire Office of State Planning.

The specific CDBG funds designated for Hazard Mitigation purposes are made available to address "unmet needs" pursuant to a given Disaster Declaration to States which request them and forward a proposed list of expenditures. For these funds, project selection guidance is provided by NHBEM and NHOEP administers the grant.

Pursuant to Declaration DR-1144-NH, $557,000.00 was made available to the State. The Town of Salem applied for, and has been designated to receive these funds toward the acquisition of a 19 unit mobile home park that lies in the floodplain and floods regularly.

Pursuant to DR-1199-NH and DR-1231-NH, the DRI grant award was $1,500,000.00 for each event.

In October of 1998, HUD announced the program guidelines for the expenditure of the DRs1199 and 1231-NH related funding awards. Projects were submitted from four communities.

Community Development Block Grant
Unmet Needs Disaster Relief Funding Summary

Declaration Date	FEMA #	Total Grant	Status
October 29, 1996	DR-1144-NH	$557,000	Closed
January 15, 1998	DR-1199-NH	$ 1,500,000	Closed
July 2, 1998	DR-1231-NH	$1,500,000	Closed

Current Hazard Mitigation Programs and Funding Capabilities

1. BEM Field Representatives

Bureau of Emergency Management Field Representatives are currently trained in all four phases of Emergency Management including; Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and

Recovery. Field Representatives participate in hazard mitigation training as well as the development of local hazard mitigation plans. The Field Reps are assigned to assist communities with development of Emergency Operations Plans, Hazard Mitigation Plans, applying for mitigation funding, conducting training excercises and providing overall support in the field of emergency management.

In addition, each field representative acts as a liason to the following state departments to facilitate communication and coordination of emergency management services: Department of Transportation (NHDOT); Health and Human Services (HHS); Department of Corrections, Department of Education, Fish & Game, and the Public Utilities Commission.

2. Regional Planning Commissions

One program within the Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM) is the Local Mitigation Planning initiative with the nine (9) Regional Planning Commissions. The Regional Planning Commissions (RPC) provide local governments technical assistance with community planning, including Hazard Mitigation Plans, Floodplain Ordinances and Emergency Operation Plans. As planning agencies that provide assistance to the majority of communities in the state, the RPCs are vital conduit to promote the concept and importance of hazard mitigation planning. The Bureau of Emergency Management understands the RPC's close relationship with many communities in New Hampshire and has allocated Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funding for them to work with communities to develop local hazard mitigation plans. Since 2001 the BEM has provided funding to produce over 65 local hazard mitigation plans.

3. Department of Safety – Bureau of Emergency Management Website

The Department of Safety – Bureau of Emergency Management maintains a website with information on natural hazards, technological hazards, Citizens Corp, emergency preparedness and specific information for local officials and emergency management directors.

4. Department of Transportation

The New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NH DOT) maintains numerous programs that could mostly be considered as pre-disaster programs but actually cover post-disaster and response activities as well. The following is an overview of DOTs programs:

- *State Aid Bridge Program for Communities* (RSA 234) provides 80/20 funding for the construction or reconstruction of structures on Class IV and Class V highways as well as municipally-maintained bridges on Class II highways.

- *Highway Block Grant Aid Funds* (RSA 235:23 & :25) come from a portion of the total road toll and motor vehicle registration fees collected by the State and given to municipalities for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, or maintaining Class IV and V highways.

- *Contribution to Damage Losses* (RSA 235:34) is available to any municipality which suffers damage to its highways through a disaster which is estimated to exceed one-eighth (1/8) of one percent (1%) of its assessed valuation providing the Commissioner of Transportation is notified and requested to investigate the damage.

- *Inspection of Bridges* (RSA 234:21-:25) on all Class IV and V highways and municipally-maintained bridges on Class II highways is required on a two-year basis. Municipalities must keep records of the inspections. These inspections are a requisite for Bridge Aid. The Department will inspect all municipal bridges every two years provided that sufficient qualified personnel are available to make these inspections.

- *Culvert Inspection Program* includes inspection of state owned culverts by the NH DOT.

- *Incident Management Plan* for Little Bay Bridge in Dover, NH provides for the emergency response procedures in the event of an emergency or disaster event on the bridge.

- DOT provides *weekly inspections on three bridges* in Portsmouth, which is the largest port in New Hampshire.

5. State Emergency Operations Plan

The Bureau of Emergency Management recently hired a consultant to develop an Emergency Operations Plan which is in line with the Federal Response Plan and is organized and managed under the Incident Command System which is used almost uniformly throughout the United States. Although this is neither a pre or post-disaster activity, it does ensure an efficient response to a disaster thereby minimizing the impact and recovery of a disaster.

6. Hazard Mitigation Resource Profiles

As an element of the development of this Plan, the SHMO created a Hazard Mitigation Resource Profile Outline and circulated it to representatives of various Federal, State and private agencies that contribute to Hazard Mitigation Planning and/or the execution of Hazard Mitigation Measures throughout the State. These resource profiles can be found in Appendix B.

EXISTING PROTECTION MATRIX			
Existing Protection	**Responsibility/Oversight**	**Effectiveness (Poor, Average, Good)**	**Recommendations for Improvement / Comments**
Pre-Disaster Capabilities			
Legislation	State Legislature	Good	None
Executive Order 96-4	Governor of New Hampshire	Good	
Emergency Management Planning Grant (EMPG)	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Relies on annual funding from FEMA.
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Competitive grant program – not guaranteed every year.
Mitigation Assistance Program	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Continue programs through EMPG funds.
Comprehensive Emergency Management Planning for Schools (CEMPS)	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Relies on funding through EMPG
Hurricane Tracking Chart	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Maintain annual updates
Family Preparedness	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Continue annual training
State Building Code	New Hampshire State Building Code Review Board	Good	Newly revised and updated to include natural hazards.
Emergency Alert System	State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) and Dept. of Safety Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Maintain annual public information announcements
Non Commercial Service Announcements	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Continue announcements on natural & man-made hazards
New England Seismic Network (NESN)	USGS, Boston College & Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Good	Support as needed
National Warning System (NAWAS)	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management & NH State Police	Good	Maintain service

Existing Protection	Responsibility/Oversight	Effectiveness (Poor, Average, Good)	Recommendations for Improvement / Comments
Post-Disaster Capabilities			
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM)	Good	Continue training for private entities & communities
Community Rating System (CRS)	Local Communities, BEM and Office of State Planning	Avg.	Identify communities that would most benefit and recruit them into the CRS
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Avg.	Make FEMA aware of the "NH Predicament"
Dam Safety Program	Department of Environmental Services	Good	None
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	A very effective program for post-disaster mitigation initiatives.
Public Assistance	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Available only after a Presidentially declared disaster
NH Public Works for Mutual Aid	UNH Technology Transfer Center	Good	The first statewide program in the US.
Disaster Relief Initiative (DRI)	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Available only after a Presidentially declared disaster
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Community Development Finance Authority	Good	Available to address "unmet needs" pursuant to a Disaster Declaration

Existing Protection	Responsibility/Oversight	Effectiveness (Poor, Average, Good)	Recommendations for Improvement / Comments
Current Capabilities			
Field Representatives	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Continue training in field of mitigation and mitigation planning
Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs)	RPCs and Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Continue funding for development of Hazard Mitigation Plans
Website	Dept. of Safety & Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Review other states and consider improvements to BEM website
Transportation Programs	Department of Transportation	Good	Various programs that rely on Federal and State funds.
Emergency Operations Plan	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Recently updated to include National Incident Management System format
Hazard Mitigation Resource Profiles	Dept. of Safety - Bureau of Emergency Management	Good	Update profiles w/ update of State Hazard Mitigation Plan

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